

build on the strengths and traditions of our past to create a better foundation for our future. We realize how our past influences our present and informs us of our decisions and actions in the future. Individuals, like Nina Archabal, dedicate their time and energy to ensure that we will always learn from those that came before us.

Nina's enthusiasm has caught on in Minnesota. Under her leadership, the Minnesota Historical Society has thrived, boasting the largest membership of any State historical society in the Nation. I am personally grateful, as are the people of St. Paul and Minnesota, for the endeavors of admirable individuals, like Nina Archabal, who, through her diligent and spirited efforts has ensured that the heritage of Minnesota will remain alive and accessible for generations to come.

As a religious scholar, professor and author, Martin Marty has been instrumental in bringing religion into the lives of the American people. In this challenging time of balancing work and family responsibilities, more and more Americans are examining the role of religion, faith, and spirituality in their lives. Unfortunately, religion is often used to divide rather than unite individuals. Martin, through the establishment of the religion project at the University of Chicago, reverses this trend and uses religion as a vehicle for understanding among diverse groups and organizations. His values and spirit are instilled not only in his students but also in his son, Minnesota State Senator John Marty. Senator Marty has brought this same level of understanding, fairness, and inclusiveness to his work at the State legislature.

Mr. Speaker, dedicated and creative individuals such as Martin Marty and Nina Archabal are among our Nation's most valuable resources in retaining a positive and comprehensive perspective on our past and future.

I ask that the full text of an article from the St. Paul Pioneer Press be printed in the RECORD so that my colleagues can read about the achievements of these outstanding individuals.

[From the St. Paul (MN) Pioneer Press]

CLINTON HONORS MINNESOTAN FOR HER WORK ON STATE HISTORY CENTER—ARCHABAL AMONG 20 GIVEN MEDALS FOR HUMANITIES, ARTS ACHIEVEMENTS

(By Bill Salisbury)

WASHINGTON.—At a ceremony on the south lawn of the White House on Monday, Minnesota Historical Society Director Nina Archabal was in prominent company. She rubbed shoulders with the likes of actors Angela Lansbury and Jason Robards, jazz singer Betty Carter, bluegrass musician Doc Watson, theologian Martin Marty and author Studs Terkel.

They were among 20 Americans on whom President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton bestowed the National Humanities Medal and the National Medal of Arts.

When the president placed a humanities medal around Archabal's neck before a crowd of more than 1,000, it was in recognition of her leadership in helping develop the 5-year-old Minnesota History Center in St. Paul—one of the nation's premier centers for the preservation and presentation of history—and for her work in bringing history to life.

"She is a fireball who lets no one stand in her way when the issue is to preserve Minnesota's history," Clinton said. "In the state of Minnesota, she's a bridge builder between native peoples and other Minnesotans, helping them to share their stories. To America,

she exemplifies how tradition forms everyday life and shapes history.

"Just this morning," he added with a grin, "she told the president that it was high time he hightailed it out to Minnesota to see exactly what she's doing."

Archabal, 57, of St. Paul, has headed the Historical Society since 1986. It has the largest membership of any state historical society in the nation.

The National Endowment for the Humanities said in a statement that Archabal has helped transform meticulous scholarship into history programs meaningful to people. The endowment also praised her for helping Minnesota Indians tell the stories of their culture and traditions to native and non-native people.

After the ceremony, Archabal said: "This award is really for all the people of Minnesota. No one could do this alone, and I wish everyone could have this medal to wear because they deserve it."

What makes Minnesota unique, she said, is its deep, longstanding commitment to preserving a heritage that started with its territorial founders.

"The items we preserve and the stories we tell are not only about the Minnesotans we all know—the Hubert Humphreys and Charles Lindberghs—they are the stories of all the people that make Minnesota what it is today," she said. "That is our strength."

Another of the humanities medal recipients has a Minnesota connection. Marty, a renowned scholar of American religious history at the University of Chicago, is the father of state Sen. John Marty, DFL-Roseville, who attended the White House ceremony with other members of his family.

The senior Marty teaches and directs a public religion project. A past president of the American Academy of Religion, he is the author of 50 books and the senior editor of the weekly magazine *Christian Century* and the biweekly newsletter *Context*.

MICHAEL DUKAKIS SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, several very valuable commodities are unfortunately rare in politics these days—as they are in other aspects of our life. Among these prized entities are acts of graciousness, complete intellectual honesty, extremely lucid thinking, and, probably rarest of all, a willingness to go to the aid of a colleague being unfairly attacked, rather than to gloat secretly over his or her distress.

This makes the article written by former Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis in the New York Times for September 29 both extremely rare and extraordinarily valuable. In this article, Governor Dukakis, who was during his many years in elected office a model of integrity, rebuts the unfair accusations that have been made against Vice President GORE and President Clinton involving telephone requests for contributions. I do have one correction—Governor Dukakis refers to a comment I once made about his resistance to any effort unduly to influence him on behalf of contributors by saying that I had referred to him as the only "true ingrate" in politics. In fact, my recollection is that I referred to him as the only example I could think of, of a "perfect ingrate", in

that he better than anyone I knew in high office was able to withstand the pressures that result from elected officials having to raise large sums of money from private individuals on a regular basis. Then, and now, I cited his rarity in this regard as the best argument for replacing our current campaign contribution system with public financing—a point Governor Dukakis himself makes in the article. But, like Governor Dukakis, I am prepared to settle for less than perfect reform and the current version of the McCain-Feingold bill seems to me to meet that definition, so I join him in supporting that.

But most important, I want to commend him for his willingness to use his own extremely well earned reputation for absolute integrity to come to the defense of Vice President GORE and President Clinton against some unfair accusations being leveled at them, and I therefore ask that his thoughtful, admirable article be printed here.

I RAISED MONEY FROM MY OFFICE. So?

I get an odd sort of flashback when I hear about the uproar over the Vice President's fund-raising phone calls. I can see him reaching for the phone, dialing the number, making his pitch. I can see it all because I've done it myself, under roughly similar circumstances.

When I was running for re-election as Governor of Massachusetts in 1986, I had two phones on my desk. One was white—the state phone. The other was red—the campaign phone, a separate line paid for entirely by my campaign committee.

Massachusetts had (and still has) a law much like the Federal one that's now in the news, prohibiting fund-raising inside a state building. Yet I made hundreds of campaign calls on that red phone, and it never dawned on me or anyone else that doing so violated the law.

It's not that I was cavalier about fund-raising—that's why I had the separate phone lines. I tried to set a very high standard for my gubernatorial campaigns when it came to raising money. (Barney Frank once said that I was the only true ingrate in American politics because I was so unresponsive to my contributors.) No PAC's. No corporations. No registered lobbyists involved in the fundraising process.

But the red phone never made my "no" list. That's because the Massachusetts law was not intended to prohibit such things, and neither are its Federal cousins.

Both were part of the civil service reform movement of the late 19th century that was intended to end wholesale political patronage, create a merit system and protect civil servants from being forced by their superiors or by party bosses to contribute to political campaigns. Al Gore was treading on none of that territory with his fund-raising calls.

What do his critics expect the Vice President (or the President, who may also have made such calls) to do? Go across the street to a pay phone? And what if the person is not in and calls him back at the White House? Is it a criminal offense for the Vice President or, for that matter, a member of Congress while at his or her desk to accept a call from a political supporter or contributor?

What troubles me about this kind of foolishness is that it is diverting our attention from the things that really need fixing. It's not where you make the phone calls that is the problem. It is the people and organizations that candidates are going after and the virtually unlimited sums of money that the soft-money loopholes permits them to raise.

Millions of special-interest dollars continue to flow into the coffers of both major

parties and their candidates. The soft-money loophole that the Federal Elections Commission carved into the post-Watergate campaign reform legislation—and anybody who has run for the Presidency knows how pernicious it is—has made a mockery of our efforts to broaden the base of our campaigns and restore public confidence in the political process.

Unfortunately, much of what is currently passing for a Congressional investigation of the subject is blatant hypocrisy—many of the lawmakers sounding so outraged about fund-raising phone calls by Mr. Gore and President Clinton are experts at taking special-interest money; some of their own campaigns have been fined for taking too much.

And all of it is a smoke screen for Congressional inaction. Speaker Newt Gingrich is leading the way in this regard. Two years ago, he and the President told a New Hampshire audience that reforming our campaign finance laws deserved the highest priority. Last week he pronounced a major bipartisan bill on campaign finance reform, the McCain-Feingold bill, dead-before-arrival in the House.

We know what the problems are: candidates prostituting themselves for big special-interest contributions; the soft-money loophole, which either the Federal Election Commission or the Congress should close immediately; campaigns waged almost exclusively on radio and television; politicians spending too much time with fat cats and not enough time in backyards and living rooms recruiting supporters from the people who ought to count in this country. And then there's the most important problem of all; the profound effect all of this is having on voter turnout and the willingness of ordinary citizens of get deeply and actively involved in public life.

The solution is painfully simple. Either we decide that public financing is the way to go—something that is a long way from commanding a Congressional majority—or we get behind the McCain-Feingold bill and, to the maximum extent possible, limit the ability of candidates to raise large amounts of special-interest money.

In short, we don't need any more educating about what the problems are, or any distracting sideshows, or any pre-emptory blocking maneuvers from the Speaker's office. We need Congressional action, and we need it now.

H.R. 2474, THE RAILROAD TAX EQUITY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1997

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have joined the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Mr. PETRI, in introducing H.R. 2474, the Railroad Tax Equity Adjustment Act of 1997. This is a significant piece of legislation which will remedy a serious tax equity problem which burdens our important freight railroad industry.

Because of the 1990 and 1993 reconciliation acts, the freight railroads have been paying 5.55 cents-per-gallon in fuel taxes into the General Treasury for deficit reduction. All other modes of transportation—highway, air, water—pay only 4.3 cents per gallon. This is an obvious inequity. Now, as a result of the

recent tax reconciliation law, this situation will get even worse. That law transfers the 4.3 cents deficit reduction taxes paid by highway users, including truckers, into the highway trust fund, leaving only the railroad and waterway users paying any taxes toward deficit reduction.

Mr. Speaker, the differential between what railroads pay in fuel tax and what other modes pay—1.25 cents-per-gallon—should be repealed as a matter of equity. In addition, the 4.3 cents in deficit reduction fuel taxes paid by railroads should be eliminated, to the extent such taxes paid by trucks are placed in the highway trust fund and spent for highway improvements. H.R. 2474, the Railroad Tax Equity Adjustment Act of 1997, will accomplish these goals.

The bill has two essential components: First, effective October 1, 1997, the 1.25 cents-per-gallon deficit reduction fuel tax paid uniquely by the railroad industry will be eliminated, reducing the overall deficit reduction diesel fuel tax for railroads from 5.55 to 4.3 cents-per-gallon. Second, in subsequent years, the excise tax rate on diesel fuel paid by the railroads will equal the portion of the corresponding 4.3 cents-per-gallon excise tax paid by highway users, including trucks, which is spent on highway infrastructure improvements in the preceding year. For example, if 2 cents-per-gallon of the highway users' excise tax revenues were spent in fiscal year 1998, the railroad industry's deficit reduction fuel tax in fiscal year 1999 would be reduced by 2 cents-per-gallon to 2.3 cents-per-gallon.

The current fuel tax inequity imposed on America's railroads must be remedied at the earliest opportunity. It is my sincere hope that the Ways and Means Committee will seriously consider including a solution, such as that contained in the Railroad Tax Equity Adjustment Act of 1997, as they develop the tax portion of the ISTEA reauthorization legislation. Furthermore, I fully expect the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to include in its reported version of BESTEA sense of the committee language urging that this situation should be remedied, as provided in H.R. 2474.

In the interim, I encourage all Members to give this issue their utmost attention and join with me and others in cosponsoring H.R. 2474.

RECOGNITION OF ERIN ROXANE CHEW

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in commending Ms. Erin Roxane Chew, a senior at Mercy High School in San Francisco and the recipient of the Congressional Youth Excellence Award in the 12th Congressional District of California.

Erin Chew's scholastic achievements are impressive indeed. She has maintained a high grade-point average while undertaking a challenging class schedule. She has supplemented her regular high school courses by taking a variety of honors and advanced placement courses. Her academic awards include numerous appearances on the principal's honor roll. Ms. Chew has also been

recognized in the "Who's Who of American High School Students."

In addition to her outstanding academic record, Erin has a remarkable record of community service. As her teacher, Carole Turner, said, Erin is constantly inquiring: "Do you have any work for me to do?" "I'd like to see us do a service project to help people outside of school that would get some of our more quiet kids involved." She has volunteered at the Donaldina Cameron House as a day camp leader for children in San Francisco's Chinatown. In Mercy High School, she is active with the California Scholarship Foundation, the National Honor Society, and the Service Club. She is also a teaching assistant in the Math Department, working with incoming freshmen.

Erin plans to attend the University of California, Berkeley next fall where she intends to major in computer science.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending Ms. Erin Roxane Chew for her outstanding service to the community and in congratulating her outstanding achievements.

HONORING ARTHUR J. GLATFELTER—RECIPIENT OF THE SHIELD AND DOVE AWARD

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 2, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor Mr. Arthur J. Glatfelter, an outstanding York Countyman who has given so much back to the people of York County and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. On October 28, 1997, Mr. Glatfelter and the Glatfelter Insurance Group will receive the Shield and Dove Award from Stepping Stone Counseling and Education Services, Inc., in recognition of their leadership and dedication to ending the plague of substance abuse and addiction.

Arthur Glatfelter has been a well-respected businessman for over 50 years. His success in the insurance industry has allowed him to contribute in countless ways to the betterment of York County. Through his leadership and willingness to reach out to others in the community, he has touched the lives of hundreds of people from all walks of life. He has opened doors for many young people—those who are disadvantaged, at risk for substance abuse, or without hope by giving them the opportunity and encouragement to learn the skills and gain the self confidence they need to become successful adults and share in the American dream.

Community service and a desire to give back are the values which have always guided Mr. Glatfelter, both in his personal life and business associations. The long list of national and local organizations on which he has served and directed include: the YMCA, the York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, the Historical Society of York County, the York Symphony, the Farm and Natural lands Trust, the United Way, the Civil Justice Coalition, the Margaret Moul Home, and the International Association of Fire Chief's Foundation, just to name a few.

I have had the pleasure of working closely with Arthur on a program which he started several years ago called Project Connections.